

CONFIDENTIAL

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR

Received up to 24th May, 1879.

POLITICAL.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* of the 18th May quotes an extract from some paper, in which it is stated that about 100 Afghan soldiers have deserted the army within the last six months since the entry of the troops into Afghanistan, and that Afghans will not be enlisted for the future; and remarks that, as the native troops are perfectly loyal and possess all the essential military qualifications, there seems no need for enlisting the Afghans. Some prejudiced Europeans did not trust the loyalty of the native troops; but their conduct in the present war has proved that they rival British troops in loyalty and bravery. The natives must be considered very unfortunate if the Government even now does not trust them.

The Native army.

Circulation,
150 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Lahore correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 17th May says that the municipal committee of Lahore has demolished the old wall which was built round the city, and has

The municipal committee, Lahore.

Circulation,
235 copies.

erected a new one in its place of a new pattern. The old wall had been fully repaired at the time of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was strong enough. The municipal committee should have repaired the streets and lanes of the city, which are in a bad state, instead of uselessly reconstructing the wall.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār*, Allahabad, of the 18th May, says that the candidates who appeared at the late High Court Pleadership Examination. the late High Court Pleadership Examination have been ruined. Eighteen candidates were suspected of changing their papers, and have been prohibited from competing for the examination in future. These are the results of the High Court Pleadership Examination. The reader already knows the results of the Tahsildars' Examination.* The weak must go to the wall. No one takes the Commissioner to task for not taking sufficient care of the questions, and seeing that they were not stolen. As regards the High Court Pleadership Examination, why did not the examiners keep the answers in safe custody, so that the candidates might not be able to change their papers? No one takes the examiners to task, but a large stone is as usual thrown against the poor candidates, who are immediately crushed to death. It does not suit candidates to try to pass the examination by unfair means. The transfer of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Turner from the Allahabad High Court has been most unfortunate for the candidates. He was the only Judge of the Allahabad High Court who took an interest in the welfare of the natives.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār*, of the 18th May, writing from Handia (Allahabad), greatly praises Mr. Markham, the Collector of Allahabad, for the kindness which he exhibited towards the people during his late

A. M. Markham, Esq.,
Magistrate and Collector of
Allahabad.

* The writer obviously refers to the case of the tahsildars of Handia and Karchana, who have been charged with obtaining questions before the examination by illegal means and suspended from office (see page 217 of the *Selections for 1879*).

tour in the interior of his district. His camp was a small one, and therefore not a source of inconvenience and loss to the inhabitants of the villages through which it passed. When his camp was at Sarai Mamrez, Handia, he visited the smallest cottages, enquired into the condition of the peasants, asked them as to how they were treated by the zemindars and Government servants, &c. He also saw a large *pucca* house in a dilapidated condition in the village, and his curiosity was naturally excited about it. He personally made enquiries about the owners of the house on the spot as far as he could, and then asked Babu Darga Pershad, the tahsildar, to make further enquiries about them. It appears that they are the descendants of Sayyid Alauddin, who came to India with the king (Shábhuddin) of Ghor. They possessed a large estate, but in 1873 it was sold in execution of decrees. They are now in great distress. The Collector should do something for them.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 19th May says that it appears from the *Pioneer* that the Secretary of State has sent out instructions to the Government of India in favour of a more extended employment of natives in the public service. Our contemporary protests against the expediency of the scheme. But we hope that the whines of our contemporary will have no effect upon the Government of India against the orders of the Secretary of State. The *Pioneer* says that the European members of the Civil Service will raise a loud clamour against the admission of natives to the Civil Service. Even if mere clamour should be deemed sufficient to influence the counsels of the Government, the clamour of the millions of India will be more effective than that of a few Europeans; but a foolish clamour is of no avail. The claims of the natives are based on many strong grounds:—

First.—Natives are entitled to reap every kind of benefit from their own country.

Circulation,
475 copies.

Secondly.—Englishmen can find employment in other parts of Her Majesty's extensive empire, but natives can be provided for only in India.

Thirdly.—Looking at the just and equitable principles of British rule, Europeans cannot be considered to have stronger claims to employment in the Indian service than natives, and therefore all appointments in the public service should be at least equally divided between natives and Europeans.

Fourthly.—An extended employment of natives in the public service will encourage the spread of education amongst them.

Fifthly.—Promotion is essential to increase the loyalty of native public servants.

Sixthly.—The exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of the public service is calculated to strengthen the feeling of national distinction, which is opposed to the spirit of modern civilisation, which aims to recognise no distinction of creed or colour. There is no doubt that the admission of natives to a share in the administration of the country will be beneficial both to the Government and the natives.

The same paper says that it appears from the proceedings of the meeting of the District Committee of Lahore, held on the 25th April, that the committee has resolved to construct some works of public utility, the cost whereof will be defrayed partly from District Funds and partly from private subscriptions realised from zemindars. Besides the revenue, the zemindars have to pay a 25 per cent. cess, which consists of a number of different cesses—*viz.*, the school cess, the road cess, the district funds, &c. The zemindars are not in such a flourishing condition that they should be compelled to pay any kind of additional subscriptions.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 17th May, in regard to the appointment of an Additional Financial Commissioner in the Panjab, urges that a Board of Revenue should

Circulation,
170 copies.

The appointment of an Additional Financial Commissioner in the Panjab.

be established in the Panjab instead of the Financial Commissionership. Revenue cases are more important than civil suits. It is surprising that when Government has established a High Court or Chief Court, which consists of several Judges for the decision of the latter, it has established only a Financial Commissionership in some provinces for the decision of the former. The opinion of two or three men is always entitled to greater weight than that of one man. A Board of Revenue may be established consisting of the Financial Commissioner as president and two Commissioners as members. Thus the proposed scheme will necessitate only the appointment of one Additional Commissioner.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 20th May says that the whole native community waits with great anxiety for the final orders of the Government in the case of Pandit Har Sahai. As the Government of India has annulled the judgment of the High Court, and ordered the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into the case in deference to native public feeling, the case has acquired a greater notoriety, specially in these provinces, than the late Baroda case. There is no doubt that the natives were not satisfied with the way in which this case was decided by the High Court. They believed that the Court had summarily decided the case as it pleased. It is obvious from the minute of the Chief Justice that, owing to the feeling of national sympathy, his judgment was biased by his private knowledge. The doubtful evidence on which the judgment of the Court was based was not sufficient to convict Har Sahai. Looking at the place where the quarrel took place between Mr. Saunders and Pandit Har Sahai and the enmity that existed between them, the quarrel should have been considered as a quarrel

Pandit Har Sahai's case.

Circulation,
150 copies.

between two private individuals. It is a great mistake to implicitly believe the statement of Mr. Saunders simply because he is a judge. It is difficult to say how far the High Court would act upon the legal maxim that the claimant or plaintiff should be considered the injured party, and whether the Court would have believed Pandit Har Sahai, had he been the plaintiff—i.e. had he first complained to the Court against Mr. Saunders by telegraph. That Mr. Saunders first reported the matter to the High Court only shows that he did this as a precautionary measure, and that Pandit Har Sahai was so helpless at the time that he could not immediately bring the matter to the notice of the High Court. The minute of the Chief Justice does not afford a satisfactory explanation of the quarrel; as far as the minute is concerned, the only cause of the quarrel appears to be that Pandit Har Sahai is a man of an irritable and froward disposition. But the Chief Justice has assumed this without making reference to the past conduct of Pandit Har Sahai in support of his assumption. Is it possible that an educated native, who is also well acquainted with law, should go to the house of his superior European officer and assault him without cause? It should be also remembered that as the natives have long been subject to foreign rule, they have lost all sense of freedom, and been accustomed to submission and obedience.

The purport of the 5th paragraph of the minute of the Chief Justice is that it was just 15 minutes past 11 A.M. when Pandit Har Sahai called upon Mr. Saunders and sent word through his orderly. Mr. Saunders at once sent him a reply through the orderly, to the effect that he could not see him at that time as he was about to go to Court, but that he would be glad to see him at his private room in Court. Pandit Har Sahai was dissatisfied with this reply, and as soon as Mr. Saunders came out into the verandah, he addressed him in a violent and threatening tone, went up to him, and struck him two violent blows on the chest. He (Mr. Saunders) did not lose control of his temper and did not retaliate.

He simply sent for the Magistrate, who investigated the case, and the results of his enquiry were as stated in the minute above referred to. It does not appear from the above version of the story that there was sufficient provocation for a native (provided he was not mad) to assault his superior European officer. Suppose for argument's sake that Pandit Har Sahai is a man of such an irritable temper that he assaulted Mr. Saunders simply because the latter refused him an immediate interview, it is difficult to realize how he was able to discharge the duties of his office satisfactorily up to this time, and how he was gradually promoted from the last grade of munsif to the office of subordinate judge. Thus the quarrel between Mr. Saunders and Pandit Har Sahai cannot be explained on the supposition that the latter is an irritable man. The Chief Justice has quoted some preliminary remarks from the minute of Sir Charles Turner, late Judge of the High Court, in support of his argument; but those remarks do not really support his argument, as Sir Charles Turner was in favour of a formal enquiry being made into the case. The Chief Justice states in his minute that Pandit Har Sahai made three different statements as to the cause of his visit to Mr. Saunders—*viz.*, *first*, that he went to pay his respects to Mr. Saunders; *secondly*, that he went to enquire about the horse which he had sent to assist Mr. Saunders in the journey; and *thirdly*, that he went to speak to Mr. Saunders about his taking leave. But these statements do not clash with each other. As Mr. Saunders had just returned from the hills, it was necessary, according to the established custom, that Pandit Har Sahai, who was his subordinate, should call upon him to pay his respects. He may have also intended to avail himself of the occasion to ask him about his horse and leave. Even if the three statements be supposed to be conflicting, there is nothing to show that Pandit Har Sahai purposely called upon Mr. Saunders to assault him. The conviction of Pandit Har Sahai is

chiefly based on the evidence of four servants of Mr. Saunders and the Magistrate's report, whose truthfulness is very doubtful. Neither the evidence of the witnesses, nor the Magistrate's report, affords a satisfactory explanation of the quarrel. It is not obvious from the Chief Justice's minute in what state the Magistrate found Pandit Har Sahai at the scene of action, as to his clothes, &c. Moreover, the report of the Magistrate is not free from the suspicion of having been biased by the sympathy of race and friendship. It is not in accordance with the principles of British administration of justice to decide a case on this kind of evidence simply because the accused is a native. We do not know Pandit Har Sahai's version of the story, as the Chief Justice has entirely omitted to notice it in his minute. But rumour is afloat that the nazir of the judge's court is the real cause of the unseemly *fracas*. It is rumoured that Pandit Har Sahai dismissed his nazir for disobedience. The nazir, who was a relative of the nazir of the judge's court, appealed to the judge against his dismissal, and was reinstated in his post by the latter. On his reinstatement the judge's nazir told his friends that it would be difficult for Pandit Har Sahai to see Mr. Saunders for the future. The nazir was present when Pandit Har Sahai called upon Mr. Saunders. We are not in a position to say how far this rumour is true. If it be true, it must be taken into consideration as bearing upon the quarrel. The Chief Justice remarks in his minute that Mr. Saunders is an officer of most quiet and mild disposition. We do not wish to say much on this point. It will be enough to say that if his conduct during the whole period of his service, especially when he was a Collector and Magistrate, were taken into consideration, perhaps his conduct would not be considered better than that of his brother officers. We should be very thankful to the Government of India, which has planted the standard of justice on this occasion, in order to convince the natives that it recognises no distinction of creed

or colour, and does not approve of such summary procedure as this. It has won the affection of the whole native community which was dissatisfied with the judgment of the High Court in this case. However, a great deal still remains to be done. It was not necessary to re-open the question, as it had already retreated into the background, and the popular dissatisfaction it created had begun to abate. But when the Government of India has thought it advisable to reopen the question, it should take every precaution to ensure a free and impartial enquiry being made into the case. The Commission of Enquiry should consist of very able and respectable men, who are in no way subject to the control of the Allahabad High Court. The members should be selected from among the European and Native officers of another province, or of these provinces, who possess the essential qualifications; otherwise the appointment of a commission is useless, and will be productive of evil.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 18th May says that it appears from the *Government Gazette* of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh that no candidate has passed the last High Court Pleaders Examination which was held in January last. It is surprising that, although English education has made so great a progress in these provinces, no candidate has been successful. It is rumoured that the examination questions this time were much more difficult than those of any previous year. The Government should take this matter into its favourable consideration: because the respectable classes have now only the profession of pleaders open to them, and if it is also closed against them, their fate is sealed. It is to be regretted that, instead of publishing the names of successful candidates, this time the High Court has had to publish a list of those candidates who tried to pass the examination by unfair means. They have been justly declared disqualified for competing for the examination in future. The *Pioneer* remarks that their conduct even raises doubts about that of old pleaders who

Circulation,
150 copies.

have already passed the examination. This is a bad surmise on the part of our contemporary, as it reflects discredit even on the high European officials who conducted the former examinations.

Circulation,
112 copies.

The *Akhbar Tamannai*, Lucknow, of the 18th May, states that although the income of the proprietor has diminished since last year, he has been required to pay double the tax he paid last year. The Government should patronize his press by giving the press some work.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 16th May, referring to the proposal of the Government of India to appoint two additional Assistant Conservators of Forests in British Burma, and to the suggestion of the Secretary of State that two native Sub-Assistant Conservators may be appointed instead of Assistant Conservators, remarks that it is obvious from this that the Government is really anxious to admit a larger number of natives to the public service for the future than at present. It never loses a suitable opportunity to employ natives in the public service. The appointment of natives to the office of Civil Judge and to that of Lieutenant-Colonel bears out the truth of our remarks. It is now the duty of our own countrymen to make themselves capable of holding high offices.

The same paper, referring to the grant of a village whose income is Rs. 500 a year to Risaldar Muhammad Husain Khan in the Moradabad district, for rendering important services to Government, remarks that the Government rewards the services of its servants not only with medals and titles, but also with the grant of jagirs, as the former kings use to do.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Samáchar Sár* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 19th May, in regard to the recent economy circular of the Government

The recent economy circular.

of India, remarks that this circular is calculated to dry up half the blood of the poor Bengalis. The Bengalis chiefly depend upon employment in the Government service as a means of earning their livelihood. When high prices prevail in the country, and many taxes are levied by Government, the loss of employment must press very severely upon a poor man. The Government sometimes uselessly spends millions sterling while it seeks to curtail necessary expenses. We do not mean to say that there is no room for retrenchment in public offices. If reductions were carefully made a great saving would be effected. But it is to be regretted that whenever there is a call for retrenchment, the native clerks who work hard and get a small pay are dismissed, and the highly paid European officers always escape scot-free. What benefit has the Government obtained from the expensive Kabul war?

The *Pramod Sindhu*, Amraoti, of the 19th May, refers to the article of Mr. Chapman, the late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, which he has published in some English paper, on the question of the retrenchment of public expenditure, and concurs with him in thinking that cheap native machinery should be substituted in the place of expensive European machinery, as far as possible, without detriment to the public service, for conducting the administration of the country. We are glad to say that the Government has already taken the question into its favourable consideration, and has begun to appoint natives to offices which were hitherto usually reserved for Europeans. Berar has taken the lead in this matter. The educational department of the province is entirely under the management of natives. There are four or five native Assistant Commissioners in the province. The office of Assistant Commissioner corresponds with that of Assistant Collector in a regulation province. The Government should gradually appoint natives to such offices as these on reduced pay, viz., assistant collector, district judge, assistant judge, district superintendent of police, assistant super-

Circulation,
150 copies.

The enforcement of economy in the administration:

intendent of police, &c. This scheme not only recommends itself on economical grounds, but is also calculated to win the good-will of the natives.

Circulation,
408 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 16th May publishes the proceedings of the meeting of the Anjuman-i-Panjab, held on the 9th May to discuss the question of the revival of village Panchaits, on which the opinion of the Anjuman has been called for by the Panjab Government. After the question had been discussed by the members, it was proposed by the president, and approved by the meeting, that the minutes recorded by the members on the question should be published in the weekly journal of the Anjuman and that the minutes, together with a précis thereof, and the opinion of the Anjuman, should be forwarded to the Panjab Government.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Berar Samachar* of the 18th May publishes the address which was presented by the inhabitants of Malkapur on the 26th April to Lieut.-Colonel Bushby, the deputy commissioner of the Buldhana Berar, at the time of his departure to England on three months' leave, and his reply thereto.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbar* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 17th May, in regard to the appointment of G. C. Aitken, Esquire, the headmaster of the Akola High School, to officiate as the Director of Public Instruction in Berar during the absence, on leave, of Rao Bahadur Narain Bhai Dandekar for two and a half months, remarks that Mr. Shri Ram Bhikheji Jatar, the educational inspector, had better claims to the appointment than Mr. Aitken. In fact, when Mr. Dandekar took leave on a former occasion, Mr. Jatar was appointed to officiate for him. But, as Mr. Aitken has already been

The appointment of G. C. Aitken, Esquire, headmaster of Akola High School, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in Berar.

appointed, all discussion on the point is useless. We congratulate Mr. Aitken on his temporary promotion, and hope that he will ably discharge the duties of his new office.

The *Dabdaba Qaisri*, Bareilly, of the 17th May, complains that moral training is absolutely neglected in Government schools and colleges. The result is that many students do not show due respect even to their tutors and parents.

Moral training in Government schools and colleges.

Circulation, 183 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbar*, Moradabad, of the 17th May, in its local news columns, complains that a mad pariah dog lately bit seven or eight men, all of whom are under treatment at the hospital, and there is very little hope of their recovery. The dog has been killed. But there are many other mad pariah dogs which should be also killed. Moreover those men who keep dogs should be held responsible for the offences committed by the latter.

Pariah dogs at Moradabad.

Circulation, 64 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Shola-Tur* of the 20th May complains that there are many apes at Cawnpore. They are very mischievous. Besides damaging property they sometimes even kill men. Last year the son of a respectable Mahajan was seriously hurt by a brick thrown down by an ape from a house and died shortly after from the effects of the wound. Three boys have been lately wounded by apes. All the apes should be either killed or seized and released at a great distance from the town.

Apes at Cawnpore.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The same paper states that a highway robbery was committed at Nawabganj, Barah Banki (Oudh) on the 14th May, 1879. Five or six traders were attacked at night about 10 P.M. on the 14th May, at a place between Baragaon

A high robbery committed at Nawabganj, Barah Banki, Oudh.

and Jeori by a gang of 15 or 20 robbers. The robbers severely beat the traders, and robbed them of Rs. 585. Two native soldiers, who had the misfortune to arrive at the scene of action at the time, were also severely belaboured with sticks by the robbers. The police are busily engaged in tracing the robbers.

Circulation,
235 copies.

A correspondent of the *Vakili Hindustan* of the 17th May, writing from Kotgarh in the Simla District, complains that vaccinators do not properly discharge their duties. Moreover they extort food from the parents of the children they vaccinate.

A correspondent of the *Mitra Vilas* of the 19th May, writing from Bulandshahar, says that in compliance with the request of the Hindus, Mr. Growse, the Collector of Bulandshahar, has begun to construct a bathing-ghat for their use near the Kali bridge. The District Engineer objects to the construction of the *ghat* on the ground that it will damage the bridge. But Mr. Growse says that if the bridge will be injured in any way by the *ghat* within the next three years, he will repair the bridge at his own cost. The Commissioner of Meerut has gone to Bulandshahar to settle the dispute. The writer hopes that the Commissioner will not prohibit the construction of the *ghat*.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Astab-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	1879. May, 16th & 19th,	1879. May 18th & 22nd, respectively.	650 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	14th	19th	225 "
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	17th	21st	100 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Du</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	21st	24th	1,245 copies (including 355 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamashandi</i> , Lucknow,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	18th	20th	125 copies.
6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	20th	23rd	90 "
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> .	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Alim-ulla	17th & 20th,	19th & 22nd respectively.	297 copies (including 63 copies taken by Govt.)
8 <i>Almorah Akhbar</i> ...	Almorah,	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	15th	20th	57 copies.
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	17th	22nd	132 "
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	16th	20th	408 copies (including 300 copies taken by Govt.)
11 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	15th	"	100 copies.
12 <i>Benares Akhbar</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi	Ditto	Bishwa Nath Bhutt,	"	18th	71 "
13 <i>Berar Mit</i> ...	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Eknath Sakha Ram,	20th	24th	105 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14 Berār Samāchār	... Akola	Marathi	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	May 18th	1879.	250 copies.
15 Bhārat Bandhū	... Aligarh	Hindi-English.	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 16th	"	175 "
16 Dabdabāh Qaisri	... Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Raj Bahadur	" 17th	"	183 "
17 Dabdabāh Sikandri,	... Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain Khan.	" 19th	"	365 "
18 Dāvate Haq	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	...	15th	"	...
19 Gwalior Gazette	... Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	...	" 18th	"	...
20 Jaipur Akhbār	... Jaipur	Urdu	Ditto	Najaf Khan	" 16th	"	125 "
21 Jalwah Tūr	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	"	"	105 "
22 Kārnamah	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	19th	"	250 "
23 Kaukab-i-Hind	... Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. Craven	21st	"	351 "
24 Kavi Vachan Sudhā,	... Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Sarma,	"	"	275 "
25 Kāyasth Samāchār	... Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Narain	"	"	275 "
26 Khair Khwāh-i-Ālam,	... Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	"	"	105 "
27 Koh-i-Nūr	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	" 16th	"	630 copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt.)
28 Lawrence Gazette	... Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	" 16th to 22nd	" 81th to 24th, respectively.	400 copies.
29 Lytton Gazette	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	" 21st	"	125 "
30 Mālwā Akhbār	... Indore	Marathi	Weekly	Ganesh Ragunath,	" 16th	"	175 "
31 Mārwar Gazette	... Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gordhan Das	" 12th & 19th, respectively.	" 18th & 24th, respectively.	100 "

32	Mashir-i-Qaisar	... Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad Khau.	...	18th	...	20th	...	150	"
33	Mihir-i-Darakhshān,	Delhi	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Nasrat Ali	...	21st	...	24th	...	300	"
34	Mitra Bilas	Lahore	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Mokand Ram	...	19th	...	21st	...	200	"
35	Mumba-ul-Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Khairati Lal	...	15th	...	"	...	25	"
36	Muraqa-i-Tahzib	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Behari Lal	...	"	...	"	...	112	"
37	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Nabi Bakhsh	...	20th	...	23rd	...	46	"
38	Naiar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Anjid Ali	...	12th	...	21st	...	100	"
39	Nairang Mazdān	Muttra	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Meva Ram	...	15th	...	"	...	165	"
40	Najmul Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Muhammad Hayat	...	15th to 21st	...	" 18 to 24th, respectively.	...	413	"
41	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly	...	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	...	20th	...	" 23rd	...	150	"
42	Nar-i-Afshan	Ludhiana.	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Rev. A. P. Kelso	...	22nd	...	24th	...	430	"
43	Nusrat-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly	...	Nasrat Ali	...	21st	...	"	...	150	"
44	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasad	...	" 19th to 24th, respectively.	...	" 19th to 24th, respectively.	...	719 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
45	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjad Husain	...	20th	...	23rd	...	320 copies.	"
46	Panjab-i-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	17th	...	" 20th	...	350	"
47	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fateh-ud-din	...	19th	...	" 21st	...	225	"
48	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kikhi Kesh	...	"	...	" 23rd	...	250	"
49	Pramod Sindhi	Umrathi	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Eshvant Gobind Saktar.	...	"	...	" 21st	...	150	"
50	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Rai Ganeshi Lal	...	20th	...	" 22nd	...	85	"
51	Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	...	18th	...	21st	...	150	"
52	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nadir Ali Shah	...	19th	...	"	...	475	"
53	Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Harnam Sarup	...	17th	...	" 20th	...	64	"
54	Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ata-ul-la	...	19th	...	" 24th	...	150	"
55	Safir-i-Hind	Amritsar,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Revd. Rajab Ali,	...	17th	...	" 19th	...	170	"
56	Samachar Sar	Allahabad,	Bengali	...	Ditto	...	Lal Gopal Chackar-wati.	...	19th	...	"	...	500	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
57 Shola-i-Tár	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Haidar Ali	May 20th	1879.	250 copies.
58 Sohail Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Samta Prasad	" 17th	May 22nd	200 "
59 Urdu Akhbar	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	" "	" 24th	200 "
60 Fakir-i-Hindustan	Amritsar,	Urdu	Ditto	Umer Din	" "	" 19th	235 "
61 Vrit Dhara	Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	" 9th	" 23rd	165 "

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th May, 1879.

PRIYA DAS,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.